1896MNRAS..57...82.

Observations of Comet f 1896 (*Perrine*) *made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.*

(*Communicated by the Astronomer Royal.*)

The observations were made with the Sheepshanks Equatorial, aperture 6·7 inches, by taking transits over two cross-wires to right angles to each other, and each inclined 45° to the parallel of declination. Magnifying power, 55.

Greenwich Mean Solar Time.					Observer.	✐−✱R.A.	Corr. for Refraction.	Log. factor of Parallax.	✐−✱N.P.D.	Corr. for Refraction.	Log. factor of Parallax.	No. of Comps.	Apparent R.A. of ✐	Apparent N.P.D. of ✐	Comp. Star.
1896.	d	h	m	s		m s	s		′ ″	″			h m s	° ′ ″	
Nov.	29	7	22	12	B.	+0 34·54	0·00	9·5122	−1 24·5	0·0	0·8129	4	19 54 9·76	82 44 21·9	*a*
	30	6	9	59	C. D.	−1 12·66	+0·01	9·4122	−6 45·5	−0·1	0·8046	5	19 53 44·03	83 13 34·9	*b*
	30	6	14	4	„	−1 8·66	−0·01	9·4201	+9 37·5	+0·3	0·8052	4	19 53 43·54	83 13 31·8	*c*
Dec.	4	5	30	18	„	−0 1·45	−0·01	9·3617	+7 1·5	+0·1	0·8132	3	19 52 11·74	85 10 48·0	*d*
	4	5	48	32	„	−0 42·91	+0·01	9·4027	−9 26·7	−0·3	0·8149	3	19 52 12·63	85 11 3·4	*e*

Notes.

The observations are corrected for refraction, but not for parallax. They are also corrected for the error of inclination of the wires and for the motion of the Comet.

November 29.—The Comet had a fairly defined nucleus.

November 30.—The Comet had a well-defined nucleus.

December 4.—There was no nucleus visible. The presence of a small star a little south preceding the centre of the Comet made observation difficult.

The initials B. and C. D. are those of Mr. Bryant and Mr. Davidson respectively.

Comparison Stars.

	Star's Name.	Assumed R.A. 1896·0. h m s	Assumed N.P.D. 1896·0. ° ′ ″	Authority.
a	W.B. XIX. 1294	19 53 32·88	82 45 56·2	Munich Catalogue 1880.
b	Lalande 38148	19 54 54·32	83 20 30·2	Yarnall, Munich and Bonn Observations, vol. vi.
c	W.B. XIX. 1321	19 54 49·86	83 4 3·8	Brussels 1865, and Bonn Observations, vol. vi.
d	B.D. + 4° No. 4286	19 52 10·83	85 3 54·9	Albany Astr. Gesell, Munich, and Schjellerup's Catalogues.
e	B.D. + 4° No. 4292	19 52 53·15	85 20 38·9	Albany Astr. Gesell Catalogue.

Note.—In Lalande's Catalogue the N.P.D. of 38144 belongs to 38148, and *vice versa*.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich:
1896 *December* 11.

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1896MNRAS..57...82.

Observation of Brooks' Periodic Comet 1896 *c* (1889 V) *at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford.*

(*Communicated by E. J. Stone, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Radcliffe Observer.*)

The following comet observation was made with the 10-inch Barclay Equatorial, using the ring-micrometer with power 100.

Date.	G.M.T.	Local Sidereal Time.	Observer.	Comet *minus* Star (corrected for Refraction only). R.A.	N.P.D.	No. of Comps.	Apparent R.A. of Comet.	Parallax in R.A. p.	Log. $(p \times \Delta)$.	Apparent N.P.D. of Comet.	Parallax in N.P.D. q.	Log. $(q \times \Delta)$.
1896.	h m s	h m s		m s	′ ″		h m s	s		° ′ ″	″	
Oct. 9	9 56 12	23 7 11	R.	+1 19·39	−1 11·2	9	22 9 4·02	+0·08	8·9786	106 26 44·6	7·0	0·9098

Observer's Remarks.

The Comet is about 1′ in diameter, and has a faint but distinct nucleus.

Observer : Mr. W. H. Robinson.

Assumed Place of the Comparison Star.

Mean R.A. 1896.	Reduction to Apparent R.A.	Mean N.P.D. 1896.	Reduction to Apparent N.P.D.	Authority.
h m s	s	° ′ ″	″	
22 7 40·45	+4·18	106 28 12·9	−17·1	Radcliffe Transit-circle observation, 1896 October 31.

In the computation of the parallaxes the adopted value of the Sun's mean horizontal parallax is 8″·85; and the geocentric distance, Δ, is taken from the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, No. 3,378.

Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford:
1896 *December* 10.

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